

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

OFFICE—

South Side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1864.

NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Democrat delivered by carriers throughout the city will henceforth be at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, including the Sunday paper.

Important Notice.

Owing to the increased expense of every article used in the printing business, and an advance price of twenty-five per cent on the expense of composition, we are compelled to increase the cost of the Daily Democrat. Henceforth the Daily, by mail, will be one dollar per month, or six dollars for six months, or ten dollars per year, always in advance.

Important to News Dealers.

We understand that General Sherman has issued an order by which any person who desires to sell papers at the front, thus destroying the monopoly which has so long inconvenienced the army, and deprived it of a full supply of papers.

Persons can procure any number of papers at this office at the usual rate of three dollars per hundred; postage added, if by mail.

CITY NEWS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We must again remind our correspondents that no communications for the paper will be noticed without the real name of the author.

UNITED STATES COURT.—Third Day's Proceedings.—Pursuant to adjournment the United States Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Hon. Bland Ballard on the bench.

In the following case judgment was rendered in favor of the United States: R. M. Hazel, in a postoffice case, and Robt. Clayton, Robt. Lee, P. G. Boston, Jerry D. Donovan, Leroy Monjoly for a violation of the Internal Revenue tax law.

The case of the United States against Garret, who was security for Dr. Huber, was argued. In the year 1862 Mr. Garnett went security for Dr. Huber, in the sum of \$10,000, that he would keep the peace and be of good behavior to the United States Government. When Bragg's army entered the State Dr. Huber went off with it, since which time he has been in the Southern Confederacy. The Government claims that the bond is forfeited, while the defendant asserts that the fact of his principal going into the Southern Confederacy was no violation of the bond. The case will be decided to-day.

The court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Thursday, Oct. 6th.—Henry Pfeiffer, drunkard and disorderly conduct; fined \$5.

Dan Lyman and Wm. Madison, suspected felons; Lyman stole a silver strainer from Jacob Pfeiffer; Madison held in \$100 to be of good behavior, and Lyman held to bail in \$400 to answer.

Wm. Brockmar, stealing a pistol; convicted.

Wm. Lipinder, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined \$5.

John Byer, stealing about \$600 from Louis Livingston; continued.

Bob, a slave of Mrs. L. L. Shreve, arson, burlesque the house of Jas. Rudd; continued.

Frank Haile (f. m. c.), charged with a rape; continued.

Mary Shipp (w. w. c.), charged with murdering Frances Scott; held to bail in \$500 to answer.

THE RACES NEXT WEEK.—The regular fall meeting over the Woodlawn Course commences on Monday with the contest for the Association stake. The horses are arriving fast, and before the end of the week the different stakes will be filled with Kentucky's finest stock. We understand that Messrs. Cawin & Co., of Walker's Exchange, are making extensive preparations to supply the wants of the inner ring. The dining hall will be supplied with every luxury of the season, and any creature attending the track can obtain as good a meal as in this city, and will more heartily relish it.

BARRACKS NO. 1.—Business was slack than usual yesterday. One hundred and forty convalescents were received from various points, seventy-four new recruits from Detroit, sixteen deserters from St. Louis, one from Cincinnati, and seventeen rebel prisoners from Lexington. Fifteen convalescents and three deserters were sent to Cairo, two hundred and fifty convalescents and thirty men on furlough to Nashville, eleven convalescents to Lexington and three to Springfield. This, with other business of less importance, wound up the work of the clerks and clerks for the day.

CINCINNATI DRUMMERS.—Yesterday Cincinnati drummers were bopping round among car dealers, attempting to get off some of their heavy stocks upon the unwary, taking advantage of a falling market. In this they are violating the city ordinances, and the policemen were on their tracks last night. Perhaps some of them will be before the Police Court this morning.

No soldiers have been received from below for several days, and more are expected to arrive for several days more. The general health of our soldiers at the front is remarkably good, and the men who have endured long marches and heavy battles are now enjoying a respite which they long needed.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The entire time of the Military Commission yesterday was spent in the investigation of the case of Dr. Benson, charged with neglect of duty and fraud. This case will no doubt occupy the attention of the court for over a month. The Commission meets again at ten o'clock this morning.

FAST.—The famous Tarascon arrived from Henderson yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with a very large trip of passengers, including a large number of relatives and drafted men, besides a good freight. She made the run from Henderson to this city, including stoppages, in 24 hours.

JOHN RUMY, company D, Twenty-fourth Indiana, a deserter, was arrested in Crawford county, Ind., and brought to this city in iron yesterday.

Mr. Ed. Hodge, the polite and attentive mail agent on the Nashville railroad, has our thanks for Nasville papers of yesterday.

We are indebted to the clever messengers of the Adam Express Company for Cincinnati papers in advance of the mails.

THREE men who deserted the rebel army at Petersburgh passed through this city yesterday en route for their homes in Georgia.

We are indebted to John Wilson, Esq., the good-looking messenger on the fleet Tarascon, for favors.

Persons who would like to board law students should send their names to the proctor.

General Wilson, lately commanding the cavalry division in Sheridan's army, has been relieved and ordered to Sherman.

See notice from the Provost Marshal in another column to persons who were drafted in Jefferson county.

CITY.—Notwithstanding yesterday was very windy, it was otherwise a pleasant day. Our streets presented a Sunday-like appearance. The sidewalks were crowded with people, a great many of whom were strangers, and those from the neighboring counties who were interested in the draft. The hotels are, as a general thing, doing a thriving business, and the recent irregularities of the trains on the different railroads coming into the city, having been put in order again, does not prevent travelers from arriving and departing in large numbers. Business was rather brisk than usual on Main street, and the government wagons were more numerous on the streets than has been noted for some time.

It was a dull day among the officials in the several military departments—see what business was transacted which we deem "controversy," or that which consists of a strictly private character. The jail was a desolate looking place, having been entered by very few prisoners, if any, worthy of mention. The police force, nevertheless, kept an eye open for something to do, but it seems that the draft and fortification operations have caused a general "skedaddle" among the thieves, rascals, pickpockets and ne'er-do-wells from our now moral and quiet city. There was no unusual excitement that we heard of existing anywhere. We heard of no guerrilla depredations being committed around us, and nothing from the expedition of General Burnside, which was at Abingdon, Va., several days since. The clerk of the weather reported for duty, and took our advice; he unveiled the sun at the usual hour in the forenoon, and started it on its journey through the world of space. It was welcomed gladly by a large concourse of ladies who were out en masse upon the sidewalks. The sun looked as glad to see so many handsome young ladies out as they were to see the smiling countenance of the sun. The night was quiet as a graveyard; we did not hear of an annoyance on the streets.

(GOING IT.)—Yesterday afternoon a pair of horses, bound to horse hide and pulling half way through the harness, came rushing up Green street attached to a dilapidated looking old rickety hitch, with the windows smashed in, and upon which sat a miserable-looking son of Ham, who was so drunk that he locked pale, holding on with a death-grip to the strings attached to the "flying frames." He could only occasionally shout, "Whoa! look out dar!" In the "insolation" was a "culed lady," evidently the driver's "better half," who had fainted and was in a state of unconsciousness. On them went at a 2:40 rate, up Green street as far as we could see them, and no doubt the horses, by this time, have pulled through the collars and escaped, and the negroes ditto.

(LATER)—All are safe. The horses got it—an ear of corn that somehow chap tied to the end of the tongue!

GOING HOME.—One of the first regiments to arrive in this State after the war broke out was the First Wisconsin regiment of volunteer infantry. We remember when they—a full regiment of stout, healthy-looking boys—paraded out the road to enter in the explosion of the rebels who then threatened our city. Since that time they have fought nobly, and endured many hardships, leaving quite a number of their brave comrades asleep upon many a hard fought battle-field. The remains of the soldiers, in charge of Lieut. Col. Engleham, arrived in the city on Wednesday night, and left for their homes yesterday evening, where they will be mustered out of the service upon their arrival. The officers stopped at the Louisville Hotel, where they received every courtesy, care and attention. Joy go with the old first.

(WE WERE SHOWN A GUN)—At Captain Green's office, which he found at a house in this city, and which was at one time used by a rebel sharpshooter. It is a clumsy locking weapon of death, being about three feet long, with a hollow breech made of copper, and weighs twenty-five pounds and one ounce. The barrel is made of steel, about two inches and a half in diameter, with a smooth bore, capable of carrying three balls to the ounce, at a remarkably long distance. It is quite a curiosity in its manufacture and invention. It is said that these guns, in the hands of experienced marksmen, have caused a great many of our bravest and best officers to be picked out from among their comrades and launched into the spirit world.

McCLELLAN BASKET MEETING.—We learn that a large and enthusiastic McClellan basket meeting will take place near Jeffersonville on Saturday. The Hon. Nat. Wolf, Judge Ballou, of this city, and others will address the large assembly. Let everybody and everybody's friends be present on the occasion.

GUERRILLAS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A deplorable state of affairs prevails in this once highly prosperous country. The other day some high highway robbers were committed in the vicinity of Clarksville. Three citizens were stripped on the road to their shirt and drawers, and one of them was dragged for some distance along the road with a rope round his neck, because he had only four dollars on his person. Col. Smith, commander of the post at Clarksville, bushwhacked several guerrillas the other day.

We understand that the citizens of the lower portion of Meade county, Kentucky, have armed and organized themselves into companies for home protection, they have succeeded in ridding that section of country of guerrillas and thieves. Several have been killed by the citizens recently. All others have made their presence a curiosity in that section. A bushwhacker is occasionally heard from.

TRAIN FIRED INTO.—A soldier, or freight train, was fired into by guerrillas night before last a short distance above Gadsden. It was hurt. The train was stopped, but nothing could be learned, and it came on without any further disturbance.

POTATOES ARE SELLING IN PITTSBURGH AT EIGHT CENTS A BUSHEL. Other vegetables and articles sold in market have declined in price. Cannot our dealers take pattern from the Pittsburgers and come down "just a little bit?"

McGILL'S CLUB.—The McGill Club will meet next Saturday evening, October 8th, at seven and a half o'clock, at the annual hall of the Masonic Temple. Every member is invited and expected to be present.

GILMORE, who was put in jail by officer Bligh night before last, was taken out by the military authorities yesterday and sent to the guard-house. His case will be investigated in a few days.

The Nashville train was delayed last evening on account of the heavy trip of passengers. All was quiet along the route, no guerrilla being heard from anywhere.

The afternoon train from Nashville arrived on time yesterday crowded with soldiers, convalescents and furloughed men. No accident occurred during the trip.

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Amusements.

WOOD'S THEATER.—This popular resort of amusement was well filled with another large and fashionable audience last night. The piece of the "Golden Farmer" was well received, each of the members of the company fully maintaining their parts. Mr. Ashley, in the farce of "Handy Andy," was excellent. Mr. Hickam is an actor of fine merit, and is constantly gaining in popularity in our city. To-night the great drama of the "Ticket of Leave Man" will be performed. This is a most interesting drama, being full of startling effects, and those who have not seen it should not fail to attend.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Madame Poniat appeared last night in the character of Marianna, in the play "The Wife." Madame Poniat is not the actress we expected to see, and during her engagement she has far short of our expectations in every part except Meg Merrills. To-night the occasion of her benefit, she will appear in the drama of Judith of Geneva, and as Meg Merrills, in Guy Mannering.

Louisville THEATER.—The trial of the "Ticket of Leave Man" will be submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6, 1864.

CASES DECIDED.

PEYTON vs Commonwealth, Montgomery; re-

versed.

KELCHER vs Crockett, et al., Mahaska; af-

firmed.

CROCKETT'S adm'r vs Winters, Mahaska; re-

versed.

FERRIS' adm'r vs Evans, McCreary; re-

versed.

CROOKHORN vs Hall's ex'rr, Harrison; af-

firmed.

SAYER vs Warren & Co., Jefferson—order of

hearing and judgment set aside and rehearing

granted.

HOOD vs Norton, Hickman;

Hall vs Leight, Barrett et al., Hickman;

Story et al. vs Kelso & Cook, Graves—con-

tinued.

BRISTOL et al. vs Taylor et al., Hickman;

Hardy vs Harrel, Calloway;

Oliver vs Yentes, Crittenden—were submitted on

briefs.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6, 1864.

CASES DECIDED.

MATSON vs Matson, Kosciusko; re-

versed.

OLIVE vs Yeats, Crittenden; affirmed.

WALPIN's ex'rr vs Woods, Adair; affirmed.

OPERA.

HANNON vs Willett, Owen; petition for

rehearing denied.

SHAW vs Williams, Adair; affirmed.

SHAW vs Williams, Adair; affirmed

Daily Democrat.

Changes in Native Opinion in India—The Asiatic Emulating the Europeans.

A Calcutta letter to the London Times makes the following interesting statement:

It is curious to watch the changes that are passing over native opinion in this country, in relation to moral and religious subjects. Politically the great body of the people concern themselves very little about, more or less, in Bengal. England rules—it is well. If any fresh conqueror came and ruled it would be equally well, if the innermost feelings of the Bengalees could be sifted, it would probably be found that they bear us neither violent love nor excessive hate, but are intent upon making as much as possible out of each individual Englishman with whom they come in contact, and leaving the rest to fate. Where it conforms to their interests or adds to their comforts, they fall in very readily with English ways.

The rich Hindoo tries to engrave the Paris fashions upon his Oriental costume. He endeavors to get a bulldog, and learns to drive a tandem. The poorer classes study physio or the law, and enter into society. At the bar they cannot do much, indeed, the Calcutta bar is at present a waste of mediocrities, and the practice of English barristers to try their fortunes in a country the climate of which may kill them throws the business into the hands of a few men, who make fabulous fortunes in a very few years. Whether education does much more than touch the external life of the natives is doubted by the men who are best competent to form an opinion on the subject.

The curious seat which has sprung up of late years, and which calls itself the Brahmo Samaj, is one of the most remarkable signs of the times, and are long I propose to offer you some information regarding it. That its principles are one of pure Theism is well known, and the missionaries, as a rule, rejoice in its wonderful progress, because they believe that it is paving the way to the higher and nobler faith. The merely mental progress of the people may be gauged by their Press—a Press which is in itself an anomaly, looking like some ornament of civilization stuck on to the uncouth nakedness of the heathendom. Like Paley's savage who found the watch, the native writer does not understand the motive power of the Press, nor how it should be exercised, nor what use it should be guided. There are, of course, two or three journals which have definite opinions; but generally the papers are full of querulous complaining.

The Bishop of Calcutta has just begun a course of lectures to the natives upon theological questions. One of the native journals, which has probably known England above a twelvemonth, tells Col. Coton to task, telling him his lecture was "anything but good, and far from satisfactory," and "that there was not anything like philosophy, not even a semblance of it, throughout." "As to Christianity, what can that do for mankind?" says the writer. "England and France, the focus of civilization, with their artful shapers, &c., will give witness to." These people soon break loose from their teachers and cast dirt at them. Sometimes, however, and with excellent effect, turn their attention to the defects of their own social laws and customs.

Many of them urge that their widows should be allowed, and even encouraged, to remarry; and one has written an elaborate pamphlet to explain the cause of the weakness of Bengalees. He begins by surveying mankind from China to Peru, upon the fine English pattern of the true Bengalee writer: "If we present to your eyes and eye the map of this ferocious globe, and examine the different nations and races of men that inhabit it," and so on. He owns that not five in a hundred of his countrymen are really educated, and ascribes the cause partly to climate, and partly to the neglect with which mothers treat their children when very young, and to early marriages. Another writer complains bitterly of the custom of shaving off hindu bows, and tells us that the operation is never performed without using a degree of force which amounts to cruelty. The poor widow, says he, "resists with heart-breaking writhings of the body the attempt to disfigure her person. Then they bind her and hand her over to the shearer."

These speculations are sometimes varied with primal poetry, a volume of which I was lately reading. I shall not trouble you with any quotations. Perhaps if an Englishman were to write Bengalee poetry he would turn out similar stuff, and, moreover, you might say it is extremely impudent criticism. Mr. Main's advice is that they should avoid trying to write fine actually gave them immense offense. Of all the nonsense talked about the natives of this side of India, that which represents them as a patient people submitting meekly to the tyranny of the "interloper" and "adventurer" is surely the most grotesque. The native knows he is the equal of his Aryan brother before the law, and he is not slow to avail himself of his advantage. You discharge a menial for being a thief, and he scrupulously issues a summons against you for imaginary arrears of wages. There are parts of our Indian jurisprudence which the natives are particularly partial to, and which they thoroughly well understand.

SENT TAN-BARK.—Piles of this refuse material may be had at the tanneries, and it is often a charity to team it away. The adjacent farmer may turn it to good account. When dry it is one of the best absorbents of liquid manure, and it is an excellent help in the formation of the compost heap. It makes a good application for heavy soils, without admixture with other manures, being useful not only by reason of the fluid it has absorbed in the stable, but by acting during the setting process as a drier and lighter of stiff land. A good way of preparing it for use is as follows: Have a rough shed, with a somewhat flat roof, near the house and cow stables—employ leisure opportunities during the summer in hauling an occasional load of tan-bark—throw it on the top of the shed, where it will speedily dry under the action of the sun and wind; and when the bark is sufficiently dried, fall into a shed. In this way a quantity may gradually collect for winter bedding. When thoroughly saturated with the fluids of the stable it can either be mixed with the other material of the manure heap, or thrown into a separate pile for application to the land.

Sent tan-bark, thoroughly dried, may be used in small quantities as fuel, along with coal or wood, in furnaces and close stoves.

[Canada Farmer.]

"Landlord," said he, "realise an exquisite, can you enable me to realize from your culinary stores the pleasures of a few delicate morsels, rendered innocuous by ingenious pyromancy?" He wanted baked potatoes.

Truthfulness is a corner-stone in character, and if it be not firmly laid in youth there will ever after be a weak spot in the foundation.

The story of a man who had a nose so large that he couldn't blow it without the use of gunpowder, is said to be a fabrication.

Plowing the sea often causes harrowing sensations in the stomach, and the deeper the furrows the worse for the crop.

The "Maid of Judah" is announced from Melbourne with 3,200 ounces of gold. Brown says that's the gal for him.

"Why are the poker, shovel and tongs like the Order of the Garter?" Because they are appendages to the great (grate).

whose best works are most trampled on? A shoemaker's; because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

When you bury animosity don't seal a tomb stone over its grave.

A QUOTATION FOR A BOB-MASTER.—"How neat he spreads his whack."

A silent wag—the wag of a dog's tail.

MRS. S. YOUNG
Has REMOVED to JEFFERSON STREET, PITTSBURGH,
near Second street, south side, will be
seen to see old friends and customers.
She is a widow.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR & BREAD BAKERS
Have REMOVED to JEFFERSON STREET, PITTSBURGH,
near Second street, south side, will be
seen to see old friends and customers.
She is a widow.

"Come in out of the wet," as the shark said when he swallowed the boy.

Notice to Property-Owners.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated by "own" hereby inform that the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., has issued a circular, requiring the marking, piling, piling, etc., of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done, then the expense will be borne by the owner. The work will be done at the date hereof, the expense to be borne by the owner, as provided for in the 3d section of the 7th article of the City Charter.

All drivers from houses and lots to be conveyed under the direction of the City Engineer. Said work is to be executed, to be received by the City Engineer, and, if not done in every respect in accordance with "specifications" regulating sidewalk-paving, to be repaired at the expense of the lot-owner.

To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, between Hancock and Clay streets,

W. P. Hahn..... 80 feet.
Thos. J. Collins..... 60 " "
A. Pelle..... 30 " "
Fred Dixie..... 30 " "
M. M. Diver..... 30 " "
John E. ... 20 " "
Jos. Enders..... 57 1/2 " "
B. Rosenburg..... 102 10 1/2 " "
Wm. Kendrick..... 100 " "
Price Means..... 100 " "

To grade and pave the sidewalks on the south side of Chestnut street, between Shewell and Westzel, or such portions of said sidewalk as the City Engineer may direct.

Charl Neff..... 50 feet.
John Fuchs..... 77 " "
Wm. Delatt..... 20 " "
F. G. Schmitz..... 20 " "
John Tamm..... 25 " "
Stephen Schwind..... 23 " "
C. Kiser..... 23 " "
James Jacoby's estate..... 60 " "
Fred. Siz... 20 " "
John Fisher..... 46 " "
J. Etienne..... 25 " "
L. B. Baile..... 25 " "
C. Holdrege..... 25 " "
N. Nichols..... 25 " "
Frank Miller..... 43 1/2 " "
Fred. Smith or Curran Pope's estate..... 30 " "
Caran Pope's estate..... 30 " "
Sam'l Overstreet..... 24 " "
R. Holmes..... 20 " "
Wm. Haig..... 20 " "
Gen. McLean..... 20 " "
J. Schwanz..... 20 " "
H. Fegar..... 20 " "
Margaret Dutka..... 20 " "
John F. Fanning..... 20 " "
A. Dierck..... 20 " "
Christian Kieft..... 20 " "
H. Kohnharst..... 23 " "
P. Powne..... 60 " "
Hans Schmitz..... 20 " "
Henry Schutzen..... 20 " "
Jo. Hitz..... 20 " "
F. Stark..... 20 " "

WM. KATE, Mayor
MATON'S OFFICE, Louisville, Oct. 3, 1864
65 610

"ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER."—In a small town on the Schuylkill river there is a church in which the singing had somewhat run down. It had been led many years by one of the deacons, whose voice and musical powers had been gradually failing. One evening the clergyman gave out the hymn, "The more we gather together," and the deacon got up and sang in a voice louder than usual, and the deacons led off. Upon his conclusion, the minister rose and said: "Brother Roland will please give me another tune, as I cannot pray after such singing."

The deacon very composedly pitched into another tune, and then the clergyman proceeded with his prayer. Having finished, he took up the book to give out the second hymn, when he was interrupted by the deacon gravely getting up and saying in a voice audible to the whole congregation:

"Will Mr. C——— make another prayer?" It would be impossible for me to sing after such praying as that!—[Exchange.]

The writer of the above would have conferred a favor upon the reading public by informing them whether the preacher complied with the old deacon's request.

"YOU SAY, Mr. Snook, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know what caused the haste?" "I'm not sure, sir, but I think it was the boot of his landlord." "That will do. Clerk, call the next witness."

A gallant was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything to say, asked her why she was like a tailor. "I don't know," said she, with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I'm sitting beside a goose."

"If you can't keep awake," said a son to one of his bearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon."

A practitioner is asking by his prescription, "What is the name of the physician who prescribed this?" "I don't know," said he, "but I think it was Dr. Main's."

"A young man, who was a student of medicine, went to write Bengalee poetry, and the natives gave them immense offense. Of all the nonsense talked about the natives of this side of India, that which represents them as a patient people submitting meekly to the tyranny of the "interloper" and "adventurer" is surely the most grotesque. The native knows he is the equal of his Aryan brother before the law, and he is not slow to avail himself of his advantage. You discharge a menial for being a thief, and he scrupulously issues a summons against you for imaginary arrears of wages. There are parts of our Indian jurisprudence which the natives are particularly partial to, and which they thoroughly well understand."

"EXCUSE me, Madam, but I would like to know why you look at me so saucily?" said a gentleman to a lady stranger. "Well, my dear fellow, I suppose you are here for chiseling out of your creditors?"

A lady, who edits a paper in one of the Western States, says "that the popularity of her journal is due to the fact that the people are always expecting she will say something she ought not to."

A young sculptor, arrested for debt, wrote to a friend to visit him in goal. His first greeting was, "Well, my dear fellow, I suppose you are here for chiseling out of your creditors?"

Some mischievous wags, one night, pulled down a turner's sign, and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read, "All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

Jenny Jane says that in almost every instance where a man marries a sensible woman, it is after he has met with a severe disappointment in not marrying a fool.

"I keep an excellent table," said a lady, disputing with one of her boarders. "That may be true, ma'am," says he, "but you purr very little upon it."

A young sculptor, arrested for debt, wrote to his master to visit him in goal. His first greeting was, "Well, my dear fellow, I suppose you are here for chiseling out of your creditors?"

A young lady, who is on being asked what calling she wished her husband to follow, blushingly replied that she wished him to be a husbandman.

Jean Paul says, "Before the marriage day are the true honey-weeks; then come the wax-weeks; then the honey-vinegar weeks."

Whose best works are most trampled on? A shoemaker's; because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

When you bury animosity don't seal a tomb stone over its grave.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MYERS' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Rooms for Women, No. 20 Market & Jefferson Streets, opposite the Hotel Pittsburg, and a few blocks from the State House.

THE EIGHTEEN ANNUAL NIGHT SESSION

Has now commenced and will continue

until the 1st of May, 1865, when the school will be closed.

FACULTY.

W. A. MYERS, Prof. of Penmanship, Book-Keeping

and Accounts.

THOMAS L. MYERS, Prof. of Book-Keeping and Mer-

chandise.

HOURS OF STUDY.

From 9 to 12 o'clock a.m., from 2 to 4 p.m., and from 6 to 8 at night.

TERMS.

For the thorough course with the privilege of review, \$100

Business and Commercial Arithmetic per month.

Penmanship, \$10 per month.

Books and Stationery, \$10 per month.

Dividends, \$10 per month.

Books and Stationery, \$10 per month.